CLAIMS

1. A method for fractionating polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, characterized in that the method comprises feeding a test solution in which a sample containing polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons is dissolved in a solvent to a column packed with a packing for normal phase chromatography using an eluent lowest in polarity among a plurality of eluents to be a mobile phase for the test solution unlike the solvent and to differ in polarity from each other; and then separating the polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons while allowing polar solvents to flow in ascending order of polarity.

2. The method for fractionating nitropolycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons according to claim 1, characterized in that the solvent in which the sample is dissolved is an alcohol; one of the plurality of eluents comprises dichloromethane; and an eluent lower in polarity than dichloromethane comprises any one of n-hexane, carbon tetrachloride and toluene.

3. The method for fractionating nitropolycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons according to claims 1 and 2, characterized in that the column is a silica gel column.

4. An apparatus for fractionating polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, characterized in that the apparatus comprises a column packed with a packing for normal phase chromatography;

a solvent feeder of feeding to the column eluents to be a mobile phase for the test solution and to differ in polarity from each other; and a fractionation device of separating the solution according to the type and concentration of the solvent in the solvent feeder.